OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP DETIANCE, CAIRO, III., August 21, 1861.

An Empedition Up the River—The Town of Commerce Oc.

cupied, but Subsequently Evacuated by the Rebels—The

Cause of Their Retreat—Outrages and Cruelty of the

Rebels—Details of the Late Battle at Charbetom—The

Union Forces Engaged—The Lott on Both Sides—Im
presument of Union Men into the Rebel Service, &c.

That you have not heard from me since Sunday, the

18th inst., is owing to the fact that I have been sheem in

Missouri on another "rebel hunt," and did not return un
til to-day. I had scarce retired on Monday right when

I was aroused by the information that an expedition

was on foot for the up-river country. I immediately re
paired to headquarters, and found an unusual degree of OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

exired to headquarters, and found an unusual degree of commotion, and ascertained that a messenger had just prived from the village of Santa Fe, on the Missis priver, opposite Commerce, with the information that a large body of robels were then occupying Commerce and intending to cross the river into Illinois, for the purpose of destroying the bridges upon the Illinois Central Railroad-Santa Fe is only about twenty miles from Caire by land, whom your correspondent was one, composed in part of a squad of Captain Burrell's (Pike county) cavalry, and otherwise of citizens of Caire, under the captaines of Wash. Graham, Esq., in all numbering thirty-six men, started at half-past twelve o'clock to do the country serstarted at half-past twelve o'clock to do the country service in this particular contingency. We arrived at Santa Fe at surriso yeaterday morning, only to find that the rebels had retired from Commerce to a former camp, some four miles in the interior, toward Benton. We fearned also that on the persons evening Colonel Marsh, from Cape Girardeau, with five hundred men and two pieces of artillery, had visited Commerce, which probably was the key to mlock the mystery of such a sudden evaluation. At all events Comme co was deserted, and everything bid fair to guarantee use a fruitless ride, so we tethered our horses and set about getting a breakfast and some sleep after a hard night's march. But at about eleven o'clock we were aroused by the notisest kind of cottention in the village—women running and sercaming, men newly loading their old shot gams and rides, dogs barking, children crying—everything, in fact, that could make a noise, making it with all its might, while the cry of "The rebels have come back!" was the watchword from every nock and cranny. Sure enough, on getting out of doors, and toking over to the Missouri shore, the rebel troops were family visible in large mumbers, thronging the streets of homnerce, and flying about like bees from house to puse and store to store, or formed in ranks up a the full banks of the river. With my glass I counted the swalry and three squadrons of infantry. The swalry and three squadrons of infantry with some fifty two and lour horse teams formed a cavalcade as far back on the Benton road as the eye could reach. It did, indeed, look squally, but those who knew anything of the use of artilitiery were aware of our perfect safety, for between the foe and us ran the Missisippi, fully one and a half mise wide. Immediately couriers were despatched to Cairo with the information, while he cavalry and ositizens of our perfect safety dor between the f vice in this particular contingency. We arrived at Santa Fe at sunrise yesterday morning, only to find that the

the vertest flend boil with indignation, and I could but wish that the New York secession editors were standing where I stood to see the coathern valor they land so highly. One old man of sixty years, an exited resid-in of Commerce, had returned from Santa Fe that morning to remove some of the more valuable articles of his household goods. He was accompanied by his wife and a darghter. When the advance of the reboil horde entered the village the trie started from their old houre, and ran to their boat, which was already overloaded, bee in they climbed, and the old ran pilot the early with all the vigor his infirmities would permit. The boat had preceded perhaps forty rods from the shore, when it was discovered by the valiant Southerners, and a veiley of musketty was poured into it. I could see the musket balls strike in the water all around them, and we feared for the safety of the party, but happily no one was hirst. Another man was tired at nearer the shore, and a masket ball struck his boat. A party of wensen and children who were returning to their old homes were fired at in the middle of the river before they had time to reverse their course. The town was most thoroughly sacked, and had not the ganboats suddenly come up, would undoubtedly have been fired. The gunboats remained moored in the river opposite the town all night, and this morning one of them came down to caire, your humble servant (having south his horse down by land), coming as a passet ger.

Taken together—the land rine by moonlight, the sources of the day and the sleeping on sharbeard, within stone's throw of a shore occupied only by robots in force—twes in exciting trip. There was no flight, if I do not call a little mistake—that amounted to nothing—such, and I returned to Cairo to learn the details of the point, on the Cairo and Falton Raircad, and at night he sent a force of they hander a rebels were under the commander of the post at Brid's Point, accertained that a force of the hunder of rebels were under the command of Colonel Hunter,

two weeks, details of which I have written you. The Union forces were made up as follows:—
Commanding officer, Colonel Dougherty, Twenty-accord, regiment; Lieutecant Colonels Hart, of Twenty-accord, and Ransom, of Eleventh regiment; of manies A, B, C, D, E and K, of the Twenty-accord regiment, fifty mencach; and Capt. Holman's (Centralia) cavatry, fifty men. The Union men started from Bird's Point at eight o'clock in the evening and marched out to the treetie bridge. each; and Capt. Holiman's (Centralia) cavalry, fifty men. The Union men started from Bird's Point at eight of circle in the evening, and marched out to the treetie bridge, two and a half miles from Charleston, when two companies left the main body and marched around the town to the south to attack the robels simultaneously. The cavalry, let it be remembered, not being able to march by way of the railroad, got separated from the infantry on the march, and did not rejoin them, so our force really was but about three hundred men. As soon as the main body of infantry reached the town, they received orders, when in sight of the enemy's camp fires, to "five low, and sail in," which they did in gallant style. No sooner had the first volley been fired by the main body under Lieutenant Hart and Colonel Ransom, than the left wing of two companies, under Colonel Doughesty, made an attack from the south, and the lighting became general. The rebels were taken by surprise, and our troops took every advantage possible. They had no cavalry the aid them, while that of the casmy numbered nearly three hundred. The moon shone nearly as bright as day, and a light wind cleared the battle field of sinoke, so that it was impossible for a mistake to be made. After an hour's hard fighting the Union men found themselves masters of the field, and in possession of a large number of pisconers, having sustained a lease of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only one man killed and eight wounded—a full bet of only on

THE NOAT OF AUGUST 19, 1861, BY TROOPS UNDER CORDOCURERY.

OSCAR E. Walker, Edward Coleman, Wm. Harrie, Wm.
Adams, Wm. B. Thompson, John Beale, Cyrne Closticit,
Wm. O. Gibson, Quarmaster Second regiment Misson;
Wm. O. Gibson, Quarmaster Second regiment Misson;
Reuben G. Bruwn, Levi Mason and James W. Prico.

SAMES OF REIGHT PARSARS TARREY TO APPLAY HOLMAY'S
(CENTRALIA) CAVALEY, OR THE MORNING OF ADSCRET 20.

Henry Swan, J. H. Cobb, Second Liceutenant; Lewis
Young, Sergeant; Thomas O'Brisn, Wm. H. Crupp, J. N.

Hamill, W. Berrett, Samuel F. Wearten, S. B. Johnson,
J. R. Baily, Theo. Chyland, Somuel Kerr, Wm. Jossier,
Joseph Davis, Samuel Mondy, M. S. Dunclain, John W.

Nalcomb, Jos. M. Farris, W. T. Chiplain, Mark F. Flora,
Mark M. Toney, John B. Cline, Radford Coleman, James T.

Mondy, Derby H. McLain, J. Chilia, Thomas Vickers, D.

Clingingsmith, John Cantwell, Sambel D. Laoy, William
McFarland, This man was released by our officers for
the reason that he showed conclusively that he was a
Union man, arrested the day before by the rebes, and
given the alternative of being hung or enlisting in the

Confederate army.]

Union man, arrested the day before by the rebes, and given the alternative of being hung or callisting in the Confederate army.]

RHLED AND WOUNDED OF THE REBERS.

Killed.—Private William P. Sharp, Company A, Twenty-second regiment Bilmois Volunteers.

Wounded.—Colonel Henry Doughorty, slightly; Lieutonan Colonel Hart, slightly—both of the Twenty-second regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Hart, slightly—both of the Twenty-second regiment, Minie musket ball in shoulder, severely; Capt. Johnson, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Corporal John C. Parke, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Sharp, who was killed), Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly. Private Gorge S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Twenty-second regiment, slightly; Private Gorges S. Perry, Company —, Go. Gorges S. Perry, Company —, G

325 This statement I got from the prisoners, and, I think, in he relied upon. The prisoners told me to-day that ar felt well pleased with the idea of being taken prison-

ers, for most of them claim to be Union men who have been impressed into the Southern service. I have had several letters written by them to their friends, all re-gretting that they had ever been in arms against the Union, and all sewaring never to be even forced again into the fatal hercey.

THE COAST GUARD.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE,)
OFF CHARLESTON, August 4, 1861. egroes and Sharks of Charleston—The First Instalment of Contraland Goods Coming Off the Our Fleet—A History of Their Borns and the Way They Talk—The Negroes Rent Jet Youtheavers-Micratic

Postal Arrangements, de

If we can't catch privaters down one may we can sharks and negroes. Last night the clibers batted a hock with a sheep's head that was decapitated on board ship, and threw it overboard, attached to a line. In a short time there was great sport in hauling in a real secession shark—a tremendous fellow, about ten feet long. It

made a great excitement and muss about the forward dock, and was rare sport for the sailors.

This morning there came paddling from shore towards us two contraband chattels—and about as genuine specimens of real plantation darkies as I ever saw anywhere mens of real plantation darkies as I ever saw anywhere in the South. They had a dilapidated specimen of a boat, sadly disfigured around the bow, leaking badly, and their oars had been rudely spliced out on the biades with some rough pieces of boards, tied on with a piece of hemp rope. An old wooden bowl served to ball out the leaky craft, and from appearances it evidently had to be used pretty often on the voy age the ebony faces had taken. They had showed th good sense to supply themselves with a fair store of provisions, which were stowed away in the stern, in a box about two feet square. We noticed a fine lot of fresh lock

age the coton pices and taken. They had almost to the garden course and the control of the pice of the collect control of the pice of the collect contr

heeis—which latter appendages, by-the by, were of the wide expansion style—had most of his time occupied in his endeavors to histe his nakedness. After remaining on board a short time, they were again transferred to the Rhode Island, where they were immediately put into the coal-hole to assist in breaking coal. This is the true course to pursee in regard to the contraband articles. If our Southern brethren can take our mints, custom houses, ships, &c., and apprepriate them for their own hollish purposes, I see no reason why we should not use their tools to counteract it. The Rhode Island will keep a strict account of the services rendered by them, and a deba and credit account opened, to be settled when we conquer a peace.

credit account opened, to be settled when we conquer a peace.

There is great cause of somptaint in regard to the postal facilities effered to our ficet. Government has established a man between Fortress Monree and the United States, to which point letters intended for any of the vessels engaged in the blockabing service are sent, and letter begs made up and sent by transport and supply ships. We get letters occasionally; but about eight out of ten written by our friends never reach us. What becomes of them is a question. A correspondent writes me he has written a letter every week, of which I have only received one, and that by the last letter bag, and the last one written. Hendreds of officers and men I hear making the same complaint. There is evidently a serve loose ofther at Fortress Monree or some of the distributing effices. As for letters sent to the Brocklyn Lycosm for ships in service, they might as well be consigned to the

Unerry States Stham Prigate Roanore, }
Over Charleson, August 6, 1851.

The Blockade on the North Carolina Coast—What is Dring and What Should be Done-An Important Point tha

Should be Occupied, de. I see bg a communication in the HERALD of the 31st ult., from Fall river, that the writer speaks of the recep-tion of a letter from North Carolina, in which it stated that the ports of Wilmington, Beaufort, Washington, &c., on the coast, have no actual blockade. As we have made two cruises in the vicinity of these places, I can speak understandingly of the subject. The writer also states that an English brig is now loaded in the port of Wilming ton and will leave the first foir wind. Now, we ran in the harbor of Cape Fear river, where Fort Caswell is loon-ted, the entrance to the port of Wilmington, about three weeks ago, and since that time have passed outside the coast twice. While, with the present available force of the navy, it is impossible to station a man-of-war, or even gunboat, at every one of the little out and inlets along the coast, nevertheless at all the large and important ports there is one or two vessels strictly guarding the blockade. Then, again, transport vessels in the employ of our government are passing and repassing nearly every day, and some times oftener. There is no doubt that there are several small steamers and also some sailing vessels fitted out as privateers that are now cruising in and out at Beaufort, Wilmington, Newbern and Hatteras Inlet. They are of light draught of water, swift sailers and never venture far out to sea. They watch their chances, and have thus far been quite fortunate in escaping the vigilance of our fleet. No doubt some prizes have been taken of late, as we have known others to be-a sort of a petit larceny affair; still it is very annoying, and will soon be remedied. With the naval force now in the hands of the department, I the naval force now in the hands of the department, I am satisfied all is being done that can be to prevent these depredations being made. Commodore Pendergrast is notive and vigilant along the shore, and R is only to be regretted that he has not better facilities affected in. What we want is at least twenty gunbouts immodiately—such as the Fing, Union and that chase, or botter ones, along the coast. They could all be profitably employed. The large vessel like our thank, the Wabsah, Vandalla, Jamestowh, ac.—now on duty here or between Key West and Fortress Monroe, could be stationed along at the more important moints and occasionally move as the might deem it ad-

risable. With such an arrangement it would be an im-

visable. With such an arrangement it would be an impossibility for a craft of any magnitude to run the blockade.

Even as operations are at present conducted I have very little fears of any English brig of any magnitude, or in fact any other, undertaking to get out of a port with a lead of cotton. In the desperateness of their condition, I have no doubt the Confederate robels would run any risk to get a small schooner, with arms and munitions of war, into their dominions, and practice the most cute specimens of smuggling. Even with the fleet we have now here—the Roancake, Vandalia and gunboat Seminole—at present, I am satisfied small coasting versels could, of a dark night, and I am not sure but even in the day time, come out of Charleston harbor, but I do not think they could get far at sea.

Confederate Point, which the writer speaks of, is doubtless Hatterns Inlet, where we were fired upon about three weeks ago, an account of which I sent you at the time. Since then some of our gunboats have been quite near the shore, but were not troubled. It is, however, as being an important entrance to Pamilico and Albemarls Sounds, a point of much interest, and I am only surprised that our government does not pay more attention to it. From there vessels can run direct to Norfolk, via the Blismal Swamps; and if I had my say I would occupy the Point with Cnion troops if possible, and keep a vessel-of-war there to protect them or carry them off if necessary. The Point is on a barren strip of sand beach, many miles from the main land, that forms the outside of the Sound, and with a good sand battery, with long range rifed guns, would be as impregnable as Fortress Monroe from an attack either by land or water from the Confederate troops, and by holding it would give our rebel friends a mighty sight of uneasiness. This is my programme.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANGE, OFF CHARLESTON, August 14, 1861. } ** Flog of Truce Sent Out From Charleston to Our Free!—The

Robel Vessel and Cree—A Good Haul, &c.
This afternoon we have had a change from the monoto-lous routine of the past two weeks. About three o'clock a small steamer was seen coming towards as from Charles-ton, with a flag of truce flying from her must head. As

The excitement of the visit of the little steamer had scarcely died away on the afternoon above spoken of when, in company with the Seminole, we up anchor and steamed away until eight o'clock at night, when we again came to anchor on the Fishing Banks, about twelve miles from where we had been lying. Some attributed the sud

steamed away until eight o'clock at night, when we again came to anchor on the Fishing Banke, about twelve miles from where we had been lying. Some attributed the sudden movement to the visit of the Consul; but before midnight a furious storm of wind and rain set in that made our old ship rock terribly, which was a sufficient explanation for our sudden departure. Here we lay rolling and tossing in the sea, the Seminole a short distance from us, until morning, when, much to our gratification, we discovered the Harriet Lane had gained as during the night. She brought us a large mail bag, with dates to the 10th. And here fee me say, among both oilleers and crew, of all the newspapers received, nene is kooked for with more interest than the Heralan. They write their friends, "Look to the Heralan for a record of our whereabouts, for there yea will find it quicker than you get it from us," and all other naval affairs, particularly what is going on in the blockading squadron. Could a Broadway newshoy, with an ample supply of Heralan drop on board he would reap a rioh harvest. Pitty cents is no rice to offer for one. No newspaper in New York, or in the world, pobleshes a more authentic blessory of our naval affairs. The Lane, after remaining with us for a few hours, left for Surasonah, when she goes to the St. Lawrence to got some vinesses to be used in the case of the privateer pirales captured from the Proble, who are now on trial at Philadelphia.

Last night, about five o'clock, a sail was reportedahead. As the storm, which continued with considerable fury, would occasionally clear up, the strange sail would be seen. In the storm, which continued with an assorted carge of segar, run, molasses, segars, bananas, limes, &c., from Cardenas, Caba, bound for the Southern ports. When first taken, out of her crew of five men nothing could be learned. Her papers were not to be found; but the next morning a small fishing line was found trailing astern, and attached to it was a timb be, containing the ship's papers. She was cl

MORE TROOPS FROM CONNECTICUT.

For the purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the federal government, and suppressing the rebellion new raging against its authority, I, William A. Buckingham, Governor of the State of Connecticut, hereby call upon the loyal and patriotic citizens of this State to organize in companies for four regiments of infantry, and offer their services for three years or during the war. The several companies will report to the Adjutant General, and when accepted will be required to rendezvous with the regiments to which they shall be attached by the Commander in-Chief. Two regiments will rendezvous at New Haven and two at Hartford. Given under my hand and scal of the State, at Hartford, this the 15th day of August, 1861.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By his Excellens vis command. J. H. TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monday, August 26-6 P. M. s bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

As was expected the above statement reflects the recent government negotiation. On the 19th of August the New York city banks credited the government with \$35,000,000, and entered in their oans \$35,000,000 of 7 3-10 per cent Treasury notes, which are to be delivered before the 10th of September. On account of the losn the banks paid over in gold to the Sub-Treasurer \$3,500,000 on that day and the day following. It is these impor tant operations which have caused the changes we see in the above statement. It will be noticed that the full extent of the loan and of the deposit is not reflected above. The operation only counted five instead of six times in the averages, and the running out of mercantile paper, which continues on an extensive scale, may have caused a decline and the deposits. In like manner the sum actually paid into the Sub-Treasury in gold was \$3,500,000whereas the falling off in specie is only \$2,614,509; but before the payment was made the average was a rising one, and since then coin has been received by the banks from California, the Mint and the Sub-Treasury. To the banks this increase of their loans to the unprecedented figure of \$137,663,938 is an unexpected good fortune. It will enable them to pay handsome dividends this year, and will save them from many losses which they would have made on their present assets had the government failed to obtain money to carry on the war. Nor is there any doubt but the people will come in liberally to relieve the banks of the new Treasury notes. Though, with the proverbial tardiness of government operations, the new Treasury notes may not be ready for a fortnight yet, people are daily thronging the office of the Sub-Treasury to lend their money to government. Many depositors in savings banks are withdrawing their means, in order to invest them in these new notes, which will give their holders 1 3-10 and 2 3-10 per cent more per annum than savings banks allow; and, in some quar ters, we hear that the savings banks themselves are offering their depositors seven per cent per an num to leave their funds where they are. It is evident that the people need no argument to teach them the policy of buying Treasury notes at the present crisis; in spite of the treasonable attempts of the Journal of Commerce and the Daily News

of 7 3-10 per cent per annum.

The money market continues quiet: brokers are borrowing on call at 4 a 5 per cent, and the best paper goes at 5. There is quite an active inquiry in the street for two year Treasury notes; for the small notes 98 was paid this morning. The 7 3-10 notes are not yet in circulation; and as there will be no profit in dealing in them, the brokers will not see much of them.

to break down the public credit, the public at large are perfectly satisfied that nothing in the country is safer than the government's promise to pay, and that no investment now in the market offers to buyers a fair prospect of anything like an income

Foreign exchange is quiet. Bankers ask 1071/2 a 1/4 for their sterling, and sell occasional bills at 1071/4; mercantile names range from 1061/4 a 1071/4. according to quality. Francs are sold by the bankers at 5.271/4 a 5.321/2; commercial bills are

offered at 5.25 and below.

Stocks are very dull; but the market this morning was firm. The business in two year Treasury notes was active, and the price 1/4 better. The coupon sixes of 1881 also improved 1/6. State stocks were irregular; Tennessees improved 3/4; but North Carolinas declined 1 per cent below the last printed quotation on Saturday, and Missouris 1/4. The only railroad stocks which were active this morning were New York Central, which rose 3/4, and Rock Island, which rose 3/4 per cent. The latter is improving on an increase in the receipts. The other shares were extremely dull and irregular in price. Toledo advanced 1/4, Erie and Hudson declined as much; the Michigan shares were steady, and so was Pacific Mail. After the board a rumor reached the street that General Banks was falling back on Baltimore, which checked business and caused the market to give way a trifle. At the second board everything was lower, and the advance of the morning was lost. There was a marked disinclination to buy stocks on seller's option: no one was willing, for instance, to buy Central at 721/4, seller sixty. At the close the market was heavy, the following being the last quotations:-Tennessee 6's, 431/4 a 3/4; Missouri 6's, 42 a 1/4; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 721/2 a 3/4; New York Central Railroad, 735% a 34; Erie, 245% a 34; Hudson River, 323% a 33; Harlem, 101/2 a 1/4; do. preferred, 241/2 a 25; Reading, 351/4 a 1/4; Michigan Central, 42 a 1/4; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 13 a 14; do. guaranteed, 29 a 1/4; Panama, 105 a 1/2; Illinois Central 64% a ¼; Galena and Chicago, 65 a ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 29 a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 40% a 41; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 60 a 1/4.

The following was the business of the Sub-Trea-

surv to-day:-
 Beceipts.
 \$296,724
 7e

 —For customs.
 7,600
 00

 —Treasury notes
 128,060
 09

 Payments
 910,170
 74

 Balance
 6,323,856
 96

None of the demand Treasury notes have yet made their appearance in Wall street. The Bank Note Company are, however, striking them off rapidly; they send to-day to Washington \$400,000fives, tens and twenties-making \$1,100,000 in

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday thus otices money and Lusiness affairs in that city:-

The business prospects are slowly improving, and many favorable indications are presented favoring the future. The imports of the country continue on a very limited scale. Specie will continue to be received for our exports, which continue large. The abundant supply of capital will be freely circulated in procuring supplies for the army and navy and many who have been thrown out of employment in their regular business are being producibly exercised in furnishing material for the various uses of government.

exercised in farnishing material for the various uses of government.

The money market presents few items of interest. The demand for capital has been slightly increased in consequence of the government loan, and much of the idle capital has been called into use. The rates for first class raper remain as previously reported, giving the borrower the advantage. The want of confidence prevents an easy supply to a certain class of borrowers, who centime to pay high rates.

In relation to the copper trade the Boston Poe remarks:-

remarks:—
Ingot copper is decidedly better. The Minnesota Company has been offered 18 cents for their whole supply, but as we learn has withdrawn it from the market for the present. In less than ninety days maightion will be closed, and the supply of American copper will cease until June, 1862. At anything like present prices copper cannot be profitably imported. Even with the bad times, therefore, there is a fair chance that copper will go to 20 cents at least. The Beston price to-day is 1835 cents. The metal is becoming more active abroad. At 20 cents for copper, the Minnesota, Ciff, Quincy, Pewable, National and Franklin mines can earn handsome dividends, beyond any question to those who have thoroughly examined the subject.

The Newark Daily, in an article upon the banking interest of that city, remarks:-

ing interest of that city, remarks:—
They are, in connection with the other banks of the country, doing their share in furnishing means to aid the government. Simultaneous with the call of the President for treeps, the moneyed institutions of this city particularly came forward and placed at the disposal of the Governor of this State a large sum for the maintenance and equipment of treeps, thereby relieving the Executive from pecuniary embarrassment. The Legislature subsequently outhorizing a loan, the money advanced by the banks of this city was made a formal loan, secure they state bends, it is also probable that they will take a fair proportion of the new Treasury notes of the general government.

At St. Louis, on the 22d inst., business was quiet and dull. Exchange was held at 8 per cent pre-9. At Chicago, on the same day, there was less demand for currency, while gold was in good

request at 1/4 a 1/4 per cent premium. Exchange was in more inquiry and the market was a shade firmer, with sales at the various banks and bankers' offices at 1/4 a 1/4 per cent premium, and on the street at par. At Milwaukee the current rates were nominally as heretofore quoted, but the banks evinced less willingness to purchase, except at a wider margin than 1 per cent. Outside rates varied from 41/2 a 41/4 per cent premium; current

bank rate 5 per cent.

The Chicago Tribune furnishes the following information relative to the Chicago, Alton and St.

formation relative to the Chicago, Alton and St.
Louis Railroad:—

The new management of this road is effectively overhauling its track and rolling stock, and within a few weeks, or months at the most, it will be in as good condition as any railway in the West. Indeed, it may already be said to be in capital order. Many o'd bridges have been replaced by substantial stone structures: tressel works are being filled up; the road bed is being ballasted with good gravel, and every department so ms to be receiving proper attention. Running as it does between the two great citles of the West, and through a section of country that for beauty and fertility has no superior, it is destined ere many years to be one of the very best paying roads in the Union.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the third week of August:-

15.329 The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the third week of August were:-

New York			
Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n. Deposits.
American	\$5,743,846	5,158,168	131,838 8,445,975
Am. Exchange	8,624,695	2,403,317	180 325 6,801,526
Atlantic	703,875	68,092	97,860 401,666
Butch & Drovers'		451,064	204 255 1,557,668
Broadway	3,058,428	907,495	322,306 2,997,139
Banking Asso		184.102	77,388 745,380
Ball's Head	384.028	83,236	115,135 357,720
City	2.500 444	1,407,579	- 2,570,715
Chemical	1.9 5 119	3,163,322	414.831 4.611,999
Commerce		3,392,080	1,975 11.070,636
Chatham	796,785	224,781	94,285 618,624
Citizens'	888,061	184,554	140,728 759,289
Corn Exchange		271.176	139,517 1.597,229
Continental	3,372,010	753,207	204.430 2,076,885
Commonwealth		202,433	264,109 899,499
Dry Dock	350,378	71,390	118,584 151,587
East River	409.579	67,924	95,401 306,730
Fulton	1,335,400	1,117,498	191,326 1,848,697
Greenwich	543,425	393,459	154,094 617,878
Grocers'	607.112	117.501	61,791 457,915
Hanover		248,783	79,517 1,073,385
rving	899,617	154,075	116,026 722,132
mp. & Traders.	2.713.614	519,547	116,026 722,182 188,592 1,915,964
	1.683,086		250.255 1.193,954
Leather Man		597,798	
Manhattan	5,357,041	2.116,447	282,905 5,047,006
Merchants'		1,952,912	172 660 4,342,032
Mechanics'	4.223,934	1,361,338	265,747 3,640,608
Merchants' Exch		519,886	102,619 1,408,253
Mech & Tra		440,052	158,060 1,194,224
Mercaptile	2,497,247	788,329	24.538 2.156,453
Metropolitan	7,901,051	2,634,326	253 334 6,717,011
Market	1,695,175	429,712	176,486 1,283,644
Marine	688,853	296,276	149,745 583,488
Man. & Merch	936,213	140,394	120.520 625,439
N. Y. Exchange.		23.659	73,900 232,439
N. Y. County	228,374	175,206	64,920 800,307
North River		113,779	72.093 544,038
New York		1.606.519	364,050 4,525,078
National	2.360,646	998,610	117,3 4 1,898,603
North America		321.748	86,340 1,654,146
Nastau	1,744,106	811,432	145,281 1,576,025
		411.390	79,147 1,425,392
Ocean			
Oriental	604,357	148,834	103,126 526,422
Park	5,102.597	2,315,588	205,882 5,553,920
Phonix	3,726,120	2,195,717	121,016 4,251,284
Pacific	1.130,577	312,296	148,935 1.040.624
Peoples'	771,158	152,730	87,477 624,790
Republic		857,487	198,293 2.690,562
St. Nicholas	1,368,368	154,440	79,811 876,862
Shoo & Leather.	2,944,073	324.587	213,034 1,873,332
Seventh Ward		522,580	183,238 979,031
State	3,816,528	1,473,562	283,899 3,040,593
Tradesmen's	2,101,911	201,001	295,481 1,198,025
Union	2,768,170	1,227,013	181,474 3,0-0,400
	-11001210		
Total \$1	37,663,908	47,119,481 6	3,489,714118,456,307

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, August 26-6 P. M Asnes.-The market was quiet, with small sales at \$5 25

for pots, and \$5 37 1/4 for pearls. Breadstuffs.—Flour.—The market for Western and State brands closed heavy. The scarcity of freight room and the firmness in r 's tended to check transactions. Prices closed in favor of purchasers, for small descriptions The sales embraced about 14,000 bbls., closing within the following range of quotations:-

 following range of quotations:—
 \$4 30 a 4 40

 Superfine State
 \$4 50 a 4 90

 Extra State, good to choice
 4 50 a 4 90

 Superfine Western
 4 50 a 4 50

 Common to choice Western extra
 4 50 a 6 25

 Extra Canada
 4 50 a 7 50

 Mixed to straight Southern
 5 05 a 7 50

Molasses.—The market was firm while sales were

Molasses.—The market was firm while sales were imited.

Navai Stores.—A sale of 100 bbls, of spirits turpentino was made at \$1 60, and 3,000 bbls, common rosin at \$4 87½ per 310 lbs., delivered. There was a rumor of large speculations, amounting to some 16,000 bbls., but we could not satisfactorily trace it.

Outs.—Crude whale and sperm were in fair demand, and prices were sustained. Sales were making at \$1 20 a \$1 25 for sperm, and 42c, for whale. Linseed was selling moderately at 59c. a 60c.

Provesors—Pork.—The market was without change in prices, while the demand was fair, with sales of 300 bbls, at 13c. for mess and 10c. for prime. See five was steady, with sales of 100 bbls. plain mess at \$10 875% and 220 do., repacked do., \$10 a \$11 25, and pairs do. at \$12 a \$13 50. Cut meats were quiet and

saic light, at 4 ½c. a 5c. for shoulders, and at 5 ½c. a 6 ½c. for han?4. Lard was firm, with a moderate demix while the sales embraced 550 bbis, at 8 ½c. a 9 ½c. t latter price for choice quality. Good to prime 8 ½ butter was selling at 14c. a 15c.; and 0 hio do. 9c. a 12 Checae was steady, at 7c. a 8c. for good to prime 8 ¼ and 0 hio at 5c. a 7 d.

Rick.—The market was quiet but firm, at 6 ½c. a 6 ½c. Scaass.—The market was firm and active. The sai embraced about 2,000 hhds., chiefly Coba, mostly with the range of 6 ½c. a 7 ½c., and 1,200 flores, at privaterms.

Werenery was heavy and lower, with sales of 500 bbis. terms.

Wisser was heavy and lewer, with sales of 500 bbl at 17c., with a small lot at 17 ½c., closing, however, the inside figure.

A SSORTMENT UNEQUALLED.

The large addition made to our steek during a past week of

A The large addition made to our stock during at past week of

NEW AND FRESH

Goods, enables us to say, without fear of contradiction that we have at the present moment the most complete and varied assortment of ROUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES in our line that can be found in New York. The prices a few will be found below.

READ! READ! READ!! READ!!

White French China Dunner Plates, the dozen.

White French China Tea Plates, the dozen.

White French China Soup Tureens, each.

White French China Foup Tureens, each.

White French China Foup Tureens, each.

White French China Fas Plates, the dozen.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.

Goid Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.

Fancy French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces.

Fancy French China Sets, 44 pieces.

Tut Glass Goblets, the dozen.

1 Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.

1 Ivory Handled To Sets, 191 pieces.

4 Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen.

1 Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen.

3 Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen.

5 Silver Plated T

Silver Plated Cake Baskets.
Silver Plated Toa Sets, 6 pieces.
Silver Plated Toa Sets, 6 pieces.
Silver plated Tea Kettles.
Silver plated Coffee Urns.

\$5 Silver plated Lee Pitchers,
Largest size handsomely engraved,
\$5 best quality of Plate
reduced to
\$5 \$5

The following articles in \$5 best quality of Plato reduced to \$5 \$5 \$5.

The following articles in IRON STONE CHINA are of Maddock's best "double thick" goods:—
Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen. Iron Stone China Breakfast plates, the dozen. Iron Stone China Breakfast plates, the dozen. Iron Stone China Breakfast plates, the dozen. Iron Stone China Soup Tureens, each. Iron Stone China Soup Tureens, each. Iron Stone China Totlet Stets, 11 pieces. An Immense choice in

An immense choice in GAS FIXTURES,

at about one-half the usual price.

and bring it with you.

Orders from the country must enclose the cash, wi
the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. P.
funds only taken.

W. J. F. Dalley & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway,
between Houston and Bieecker streets.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUS Factory, 329 Feart street, Harper's Building. A articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushos superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL

DOORS, SARHES AND BLINDS—ASTONISHINGL cheap, to close the concern. The subscriber we sell the balance of life stock of Doors, Sashes and Bind at less than cost. Look at it before you purchase. N. B. Those who ever think of building now is the time.

N. P. KIMBALL, 78 Beckman street.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS OF CHEESE.—THE SUT-scriber is a manufacturer and dealer in Sea Boards and keeps a supply constantly on hand, as would respectfully solicit orders for shipment to at part of the country. For particulars please addre A. H. Wilcox, Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio.

T IGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! NORTH.
C G A L G I L.
Our own productiont
CHEAP AND SAFE!
berish it as a blessing.

SOUTH.
C A M P H E N E
The production of robeiss
DEAR & PANGROUSS
Throw it to the dogs.

Cherish it as a blessing. Throw it to the dogs.

I would respectfully call the attention of bealers
Lamps, Storekeepers, and the Public generally, to my se
Contrivance for Burning Coal Oil. All will agree that it
"just the thing" for these "dull times." It will give
double the light of camphone at quarter the expense—are
no danger, and is far superior to gas, and less than he
the cost. It is perfectly safe and simple, and no breakir
of chimneys. It will burn the cheapest Oil without smok
or smell and with beautiful and pleasant light. I will mak
Camphene Lamps to burn Coal Oil at a small expense fo
altering, or purchase them for cash. My Patent is a
plied for and may be issued in a few days.

JOHN MULVANY, 82 Catharine st., New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—GREAT BARGAINS IN MAN tels. These wishing to buy mantels at a great reduction will find it to their advantage to call at A. Kl.A. BER'S marble yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, near third average.

PICKLES—IN BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, KEGS AN in bottles, for sale by A. F. BENEDICT & CO., & Spring street, and 21 Old slip. Tomato Catsup, Pepps Sauce, Preserves, Jelilos, &c., &c.

REMOVAL.—MISS MARY HAVING REMOVED FRO.
No. 1 Mariou street to 467 Canal street, will be happy
to receive her friends as usual. Wines, Ice Creams, L
ger and Segars. Pretty waiter girls constantly in attend
ance.

THERE IS A GOOD TIME COMING .- NOW IS YOU Time to buy your Cooking Utensils, Silver Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c., at E. D. BASSFORD Cooper Institute, house furnishing stores.

DENTISTRY.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH.—ONLY \$8 FOR BEAUTIFUL and substantial sets on pure silver; on fine gold an-platina, \$25; single teeth \$1; teeth filled and extracte without the least pain; artificial bone filling only 50 cent.

All work warranted. Office 138 Sixth avenue, betwee Tenth and Eleventh streets.

Dr. LUTHER, Dentist.

A RITIFICIAL BONE FILLING FOR DECAYED TEETH-A first of the property of the control of the contr

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE HAD THRE teeth extracted, without feeling any pain whatover by Dr. J. Jay Villers, of 155 Grand street. I insert thi cheerfully as a recommendation to all suffering from adjugateoth.

J. MURPHY, No. 9 Mulberry street.

\$\frac{\text{th}}{\text{tp}} 9.000 \quad \text{WANTED-ON MORTGAGE OF FIV years, on good tenement property is new York worth \$25,000. Property situated in one of the best localities. Owner going to Portugal for four years. Principals only. Address Howard, box 140 He raid office.

\$45.000 gage on productive Real Estate in thi easy or Brooklyn, in sums of \$1,000 or upwards, for on or more years. Apply to JOHN F. CONRRY, in the office of the People's Insurance Company, 60 Wall street.

th 85.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORE AND STATE OF THE AND THE STATE OF T

. LOAN OFFICES.

A T 66 NASSAU STREET.—A. HONIGMAN, DIAMONI Broker, makes liberal advances on Diamonds Watches, Jowelry, Ac., or buys them at full value, at his private office, 66 Nassan street, room No. 2, up stairs Business confidential.

A T 77 BLEECKER STREET—MONEY ADVANCED TO Segars, Dry Goods, &c. N. B.—Pawhbroker's Tickets bought. H. NEWTON, 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

A T NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN TO any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by the well known and old established ISAAC, broker and commission merchant No. 9 Chambers street. N. B.—Ne business transacted on Saturday.

L OUIS ANRICH, 723 RROADWAY, UNDER THE NEW And Jewelry, or will purchase the same at the highest prices, for each.

\$19.999 TO ADVANCE, IN SUMS TO SUITS to 19.999 on Watches, Diamonds and other personal property, or bought for cash, and the highest price paid. Office hours from 9 till 6. L. JACOBS, 43 Cedas street. Branch office 407 Broadway.

\$20.000 TO ADVANCE BY HENRY HYMAN, \$30 Broadway, room No. 3, on Watches, Diamonds and Merchandise of every description, from \$10 and upwards. Merchants in want of money wild do well to call. Business strictly confidential.

A TTENTION! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTED a lot off cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c I will pay the highest price, by calling on or addressing M. Abrahams, 233 Soventh avenue, between Twenty-flux and Twenty-sixth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. A.

BETTER CHANCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLE

A men to dispose of their cast off clothing, furniture carpots and jeweiry. I guarantee to pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer. Call on or address J. Anhait, 15 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhait.

AT EZEKIEL'S OLD STAND—LADIES AND GENER can obtain the following prices for their cast of Ciothing.—From \$5 to \$35 for silk Dresses, from \$1 to \$16 for Coats, from \$1 to \$5 for Fasts. A note by post punctu filly attended to by Exskiel, 134 Seventh avenue, between Ninetcenth and Twentieth streets. Ladies attended to b